

Maybe Mr. Brown is trying to paramount Peace with Prohibition.

In getting out of Mr. Wilson's cabinet Mr. Bryan looks bigger than he did while he was in it.

That great wave of prosperity we hear so much about of late has not yet begun to trickle over the floor of our sanctum.

Mr. Wilson's activity in the direction of Europe has probably been planned to distract attention from the Democratic fizzle in domestic affairs.

The United States declares the Lusitania was unarmed; Germany declares she was. Now, shall we get our guns and shoot it out, or act like sensible people.

Lead and zinc are booming simply because the guns over in Europe are booming, and not because of anything the Wilson administration has done to boom the market.

Only seventeen of the 114 counties in Missouri remain wholly wet and 77 are wholly dry. This looks like a pretty good answer to the claim that prohibition is foolish fanaticism.

A Bridgeport, Conn., concern has undertaken to fill a \$17,000, 000 contract to supply Italy with projectiles to fire at the Germans. That kind of prosperity don't appeal to the right thinking man.

President Wilson's last note to Germany does not threaten war by any means, but leaves the inference that unless its demands are heeded by the Kaiser, he may expect more positive information on the subject.

Government statistics show that during the past year the per capita consumption of intoxicating liquor in this country was 22 1/2 gallons. As we did not get ours, someone else must have taken on an overload.

Preachers are discerning the value of newspaper advertising, so they advertise for congregations. Business men should take the hint. If an ad will bring in a sinner, it should also bring in a customer.

The President is said to be about to place an embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition to Mexico, but no restraint will be placed on any going to Europe. Sure, under such circumstances, consistency is a scintillating jewel.

A few weeks ago the De Soto Republican criticised Hillsboro papers for not making known the fact that several prisoners had escaped from jail, but when a bank in DeSoto, with deposits amounting to more than \$120,000 closed its doors some time ago and left the depositors speculating as to how much of their money would be recovered, not a word concerning it appeared in the De Soto papers.

The Globe-Democrat, in an editorial comment on Bryan's statement as to his reason for resigning as Secretary of State says:

Every man has a right to his opinions, and every man has a right to express them, but there are times when it is not only becoming but a duty to hold that right in abeyance.

If every man were to follow that advice, where would it take us? Nowhere. Had the private opinions of American citizens been held in abeyance to the opinions of the constituted authority of the government we would all still be subjects of England. Had not the private opinions of American citizens persisted and finally surmounted opposing opinion, the war of the Union would never have been fought, and America, as represented by the United States, would be a divided country. In the abstract, one man's opinion is as good as another's, so why should he hold it in abeyance? If it must be, let him be overborne by the weight of opinion in opposition, but if he would remain true to himself



A Chautauqua That's for the Farmers, Too

Some towns are too stuck on themselves for any use. They are too busy admiring themselves to take a squint out to see who the folks are who are adding so much each year to their prosperity.

This town is trying mighty hard to know the farmers around here better all the time. It doesn't want anything to separate the town from the country around. We have no high walls on our outskirts. We are a community here together with the same identical interests and we ought to work together a good deal more than we do.

Now comes the Chautauqua.

You farmers: Here's your invitation to come in and enjoy these good things of the Chautauqua with us. Now, you say, it will cost some money is the reason we want you to come. Yes it costs a little money to attend the Chautauqua.

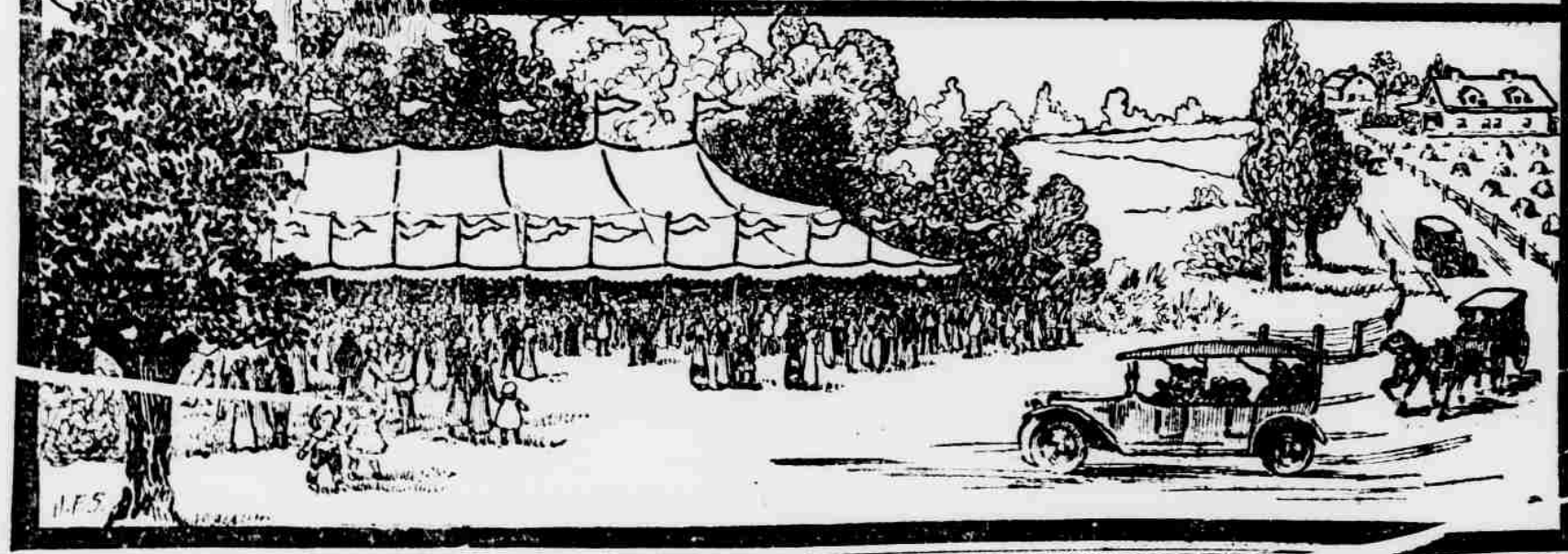
Not very much however. Not anything compared with the value. But it costs us money, too. We've got to buy tickets,

same as you; and do the work, and take the risk in addition.

That's fair, isn't it? So you just feel right at home here at this Chautauqua. And come as often as you can and stay as long as you can. That's what we want you to do. It's yours as much as ours.

Can't we put you down for a season ticket or two? It's the cheapest way and the most sensible way to go. Step in and talk it over with any of the business men.

Order Your Chautauqua Season Tickets Today



and the teachings of civil liberty, he must uphold his own views against those of any other individual until he personally sees fit to alter them. No other person has the right to tell him to subside and let another's views prevail in preference.

Between the President and Mr. Bryan, as to which stands as the true exponent of humanity in relation to our dealing with Germany on the question of the latter's submarine policy, we believe Mr. Bryan is the nearest right, and while he was perhaps a little hasty in resigning as Secretary of State, we must admire him for his consistent attitude. He has the courage of his convictions and the strength to stand by them. More true than any thing else is his contention that if a policy of international honor and peace is ever to be inaugurated by other methods than human slaughter, some nation must take the first step in that direction. The President's position is based on the old methods of force, and when two nations undertake to settle their dispute in this manner it is idle to talk of "humanity." War knows no such word, and will never know it. As an example of this, we need only point to the fact that, while professing to be a neutral nation, and while the administration at Washington represents itself as the protector of common rights, we are supplying the means by which Europe is carrying on the most stupendous human slaughter of all history, barbarous and civilized. Can our President consistently maintain his attitude while this country is thus aiding inhuman war? Let us bear in mind that the acts of Germany on which the President has based his protests are the direct results of American participation in the war by supplying Germany's foes with war materials. American dealers in such supplies may have the legal right to sell them where they can find a market, but none that can be condoned from the standpoint of

humanity. Our own conduct seems to have led to the point where we are about to enter the war on humane grounds because we have been inhuman. Mr. Bryan says he is against such a thing and can no longer abide with those who stand for it.

Who Really Owns Missouri Lands.

Does a Missouri farmer really own his own land? If he holds a clear title, does the law look upon him as the owner of the land, or does it look upon the state as the owner and the farmer as the tenant? These questions are treated in a recent bulletin upon "Land Tenure and Conveyances in Missouri," by Manley O. Hudson, professor of law at the University of Missouri at Columbia. Professor Hudson gives a history of land ownership in Missouri, concluding that no land in Missouri is really owned except by the state and that a person holding a title to a farm is really a tenant of the state. Several hundred years ago in England, the king owned all land, ownership of land being a royal prerogative. The king parceled out his land to his subjects, who held it by what was known as a tenure. The tenant sometimes rendered military service to the owner or lord, and sometimes only agricultural service. This system of land holding still prevails in legal theory in England.

A similar situation existed in the American colonies under British dominion, and it is the accepted view that all land was held in tenure prior to the American revolution. This system of land holding was not changed by the revolution except that the respective states were substituted for the British crown as overlords.

In the territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase this problem of legal theory is not so easily solved. The territory which is now Missouri was owned by France prior to 1762, by Spain between 1762 and 1802, by France from 1802 to 1803, when it was ceded to the United

States. Professor Hudson concludes that during these various periods the land was held by the French and Spanish crowns respectively. He traces the history of the Spanish law which prevailed in Missouri until 1816 and shows that it included a system of land tenure somewhat similar to that which prevailed in England.

The legislature of Missouri abolished the Spanish law in 1816 and substituted the so-called common law of England. By the common law of England, as is shown above, land was held by the crown. Mr. Hudson concludes, therefore, that land in Missouri today is really owned by the state and held by the person who has the title, either because of the system of tenure in the Spanish law or because of the adoption of the common law of England in 1816.

Mr. Hudson says that the courts and lawyers seem to have assumed, without much discussion of the subject, that tenure did not find its way into Missouri law. His conclusion shows that in many respects our law is still based on medieval conceptions. Many states have, by constitutional amendment or legislative enactment, abolished this feudal conception of land tenure, and Professor Hudson believes that if his conclusion is right, the law in Missouri should be changed by a constitutional amendment which would declare that land can really be owned by the person who has the title.

"General Gallop," says a dispatch from Paris, "pinned the decoration on the breast of each man and kissed him." Sherman was right about it.

Our Grounds For Neutrality.

We got the sparrow and fawn-cry pronunciation from England; we got the carp, Hessian fly and limburger cheese from Germany; we hired from France the slit skirt, the tight and the near-no skirt at all; from Russia we got anarchy and unpronounceable

names that produce lockjaw, from Vienna we got pulverized pup in pig skin yecept, sausage; from Italy we have the black hand, organ and monkey, and from Turkey we have the harem trousers so full in the seat that they look like sister has moved out of 'em, and the brand of cigarette that emits odor that is a cross between shoeing a horse and the pre-resurrectioned Lazarus, so why shouldn't we be neutral?—Dexter Statesman.

Too Small.

A clipping fell under our eye a day or so ago giving a recipe for strawberry short cake. It said for individual cakes, use the top of a baking powder can for a cutter, putting two of the "biscuits" together with berries between, pouring some of the juice around, etc. Well, of all things! A strawberry short cake the size of the top of a baking powder can! That might get by in the offest East where they have but few strawberries, but out here in Missouri where we raise the fruit in quantities, that sort of thing sounds too ridiculous. Why, some of our berries are so large that you would have to cut one of them into four pieces to make them stick on a cake the size of the top of a baking powder can. Individual cakes the size of a soup bowl with a quart of berries and a pint of Jersey cream for each is the Missouri style.—Sullivan News.

Progress vs. Standing Still.

Georgia works her convicts on road construction; they earn maintenance cost and the state is getting fine public highways.

Alabama employs her convicts on farms and in mines, where they make profits for private contractors and earn for the State barely enough to support the system.

Twenty years from today Georgia will have thousands of miles of good roads to show as the fruit of her system, while

A Wise Man learns how to SAVE his money while he is learning how to MAKE it.

By this sign, young man, you may know the amount of your wisdom.

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WHY NOT FORM THE HABIT THAT WILL DO YOU SOME GOOD?

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S. B. ALLISON, Local Agent.

Be sure to use the Scenic Limited one way.

Alabama will have only a new set of convicts to show for hers. —Post Dispatch.

TURPINITE IS LITTLE USED

Asphyxiating Shells Have Been Found to Have Small Effect in the Open Field.

At the beginning of the war a great deal was said about the newly-discovered turpinite shells, which, it was asserted, would kill by asphyxiation all living creatures within a certain radius. Since then surprise has often been expressed why little or no use of this wonderful explosive has been made by the French artillery. There are reasons to explain its nonemployment.

In the first place, turpinite shells have little effect in the open field. They can only be usefully fired against "inclosed" spaces, forts or dwellings. And so long as the enemy is on French or Belgian soil the risk to French or Belgian civilians would be too great to justify the use of turpinite in the bombardment of towns and villages. Moreover, the new explosive can only be used with specially constructed guns of most delicate machinery. Used with the ordinary "seventy-fives" its dangers would be almost as great to the French gunners as to the enemy.

The speculation now will be whether turpinite will come into its own if Germany is invaded and its fortresses are bombarded.

Ireland's Wheat Yield.

Consul Hunter Sharp writes from Belfast that the yield of wheat in Ireland in 1914 was 758,154 hundredweight; of oats, 18,081,961 hundredweight; of barley, 3,460,018 hundredweight, a British hundredweight being 112 pounds.

HARD TIMES IN THE '30S

People Learned to Practice Economy, in the Period Following the Civil War.

The mother who had five little children to look after during the hard times that followed the Civil war, was talking about the high prices which the European conflict is causing.

"People will weather it in some way," she said. "We did in the Civil war days, and prices aren't anything now to what they were then. How did we do it? Why, in every possible way. I remember I utilized salt bags to make underclothes for my girls. The salt bags in those days were of stouter, better material than they are today, and, as I'd always been thrifty and saved 'em all, they came in pretty handy. I can tell you. The girls were not fond of sitting down when they had their salt-bag undergarments on, for they said there were so many seams that it hurt to sit down. I made white skirts for them all—three of them—out of my own white skirts. They were pretty full in those days. I found I could get along with that direction. There was no other direction for us to go.

"The boys wore 'hardtime suits,' made of the cheapest, almost shoddy material, and they looked just as cheap and shabby as they were. But the boys didn't mind—it made no difference whether they minded or not, it was all most people could afford.

"We women wore calico dresses a lot. We didn't need a 'wear a cotton gown' crusade to get us started in that direction. There was no other direction for us to go.

"But somehow no one seemed to whine or complain much. We were all in the same boat, and we laughed and made the best of it."

Advertise in the Journal.